NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES CORDON BERNETT. SDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DEFICE R. W. CORNER OF HASSAU AND PULTON STS.

THE BARLY RESEARD, I combay copy, III per control of the Control o both to the dust posture.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, consisting import and notes, which of from any quarter of the world—if used, will be therefore you for the property of the correlation of the property of the correlation NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We do not return these rejected.

JUB PRINTING accounts with recinces, changens and de-

SOVERTESEMENTS removed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVERING. MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Forme Hungles ON THE

BOWERY TISEATRE, Bowery-Domest & Son-Music BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway—INGOMAR, THE

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Breadway-Ermorian Mi MELLER'S EMPIRE HALL, 896 Broadway-Paris

BUSHRLDORF GALLERY, 407 Broadway-Valuas

New York, Friday, July 18, 1836.

Mails for Europe.

The Collins mail steamship Bakic, Capt. Comstock, will leave this port to-morrow, at noon, for Liverpool. opean mails will close in this city at half-pas en o'clock to-morrow merning.

RALD (printed in English and French) will be ablished at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies im wrappers, sixpence.

Maw Your Herard will be received at the following place Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill.
do. 6 Piace de la Bourse.
do. 7 Rumford street.
t.—John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East.

The contents of the European edition of the Hamati will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour

The News.

We do not recollect to have ever been called upon to record in one day two such calamitous occursences as are detailed on the first page of to-day HERALD. The most startling and horrible catasti phe took place early yesterday morning near Phila delphia. The following are briefly the particular as nearly as ascertained. The scholars of St. Michael's church, Philadelphia, attended by their friends, teachers, and Rev. Mr. Sheridan, left the city on a pic nic excursion. The train consisted of twelve cars, containing about six hundred persons and when near Camp Hill, where there is a curve in the track, was run against by the down train, and, dreadful to relate, some forty persons, mostly children, together with the killed, and from seventy to eighty badly, if not fatally hurt. Three cars of the up train were broken to splinters, and the fragments ignited from the are of the engine, by which many of the above victims lost their lives. The down train was but slightly injured, and no person in it sustain injury. The greatest excitement prevails in the vicinity of St. Michael's church, where most of the sufferers have resided. Subsequent to the collision, the conductor of the down train—Mr. Vanstavoren driven to desperation at beholding the result of his oriminal recklessness, swallowed arsenic, and termi nated his existence. The engineer was placed un der arrest to await the result of the Coroner's inves

The other disaster happened on Lake Erie, where the steamer Northern Indiana was destroyed by fire while on the passage from Buffalo to Toledo. A number of the passengers were taken off by the steamer Mississipi, which went to the assistance of the burning vessel, but it is believed that between thirty and forty lives are lost, although there are hopes that many of the missing were rescued by a propeller and a schooner which were assisting in picking up the passengers. The names of the survivors, as far as ascertained, are given on our first page.

By the steamer Fulton, arrived at this port yes rday, from Havre, July 2, we have important intelligence of the substantial settle-ment of the difficulty between Great Britain and the United States, growing out of the misun derstanding upon the construction of the mean ing of the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer convention A treaty has been negotiated between Great Britain and Hondurss, by which the Bay Islands are retroceded to the last named Power, upon such conditions as are acceptable to our Minister, Mr. Dallas and in accordance with the policy of our govern ment. In the editorial columns we have comment ed at length upon this highly important news. By the Fulton we have also received English papers the debates in Parliament on the 30th uit. and the day following, upon American affairs, which we have transferred to our columns.

One of the most important meetings of the present political campaign took place last evening at Stuyvesant Institute, in the union of the two se the Democratic General Committees of the city and county. The preliminary steps of this ent were taken some time since. It was expected by some that at the last moment one of the factions would back down from the proposed coaliion. Slight discontent was manifested by a few at the plan of union submitted, but the dissatisfaction was overruled. The meeting, however, was a long and somewhat exciting one, lasting till nearly midnight and terminating in the election of Mr. Lorenzo B Shepard as chairman of the joint committee. A full report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

A large and enthusiastic Fremont meeting was held at Manhattan Hall, Fourth street, last evening, at which speeches were made by Mr. Lincoln, Ger Nye (who announced himself a deserter from Tam many Hall), J. C. Underwood (the "exile from Virginia"), and others. The hall was densely filled. and the meeting lasted till nearly 12 o'clock.

The Virginia old line Whig State Convention, for lowing in the footsteps of the whigs of Maryland. has declared in favor of Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, but disclaims all intention of adopting the principles of the American party. They propose a National Convention, to meet in Baltimore on the Chird Wednesday in September.

resolution declaring the finding of the late Naval Board, in the case of Lieutenant Bartlett, a violation of the constitutional rights of every citizen, and therefore void and of no effect. He said he should call up the subject at a convenient opportuni ty. The Senate then went into executive sess confirmed one hundred and ninety-five of the Presi dent's naval appointments. In the House the Illipois contested election case was debated until the adjournment.

Our Washington telegraphic despatch contains some important hints relative to the contested cases

In another part of to-day's paper may be found the particulars of an alleged fraudulent transaction, in which the President, Secretary and two trustees of the International Insurance Company are charged with over issuing stock to the amount of several chowand dollars, and certain other financial schemes involving a large amount of money.

Cotten was more active yesterday, and sales reached about 2,000 a 2,300 bales, part in transitu, at rates stated in another column. Flour was again heavy, and common and medium grades, especially | treaty meets with a ready solution; because the | him a pattern gent teman. It is this weakness,

of State and Western, declined 10c. a 15c. per bar rel. Prime to choice wheat was firm, while com mon and medium qualities were heavy. Corn was steady, with sales of distilling lots of Western mix ed at 55c. from store, and sound do. at 61c. The last sales of Southern yellow were made at 63c. Pork was steady, and sales of mess were made at \$20 623, with small lots at \$20 75. 1,000 barrels were sold, deliverable at seller's option before the 13th of September next, at \$30 50. Lard continued sugars were sold at full prices. The coffee market was more active, with a better inquiry from the trade. The sales embraced 2,500 bags Rie, 100 do. native Ceylon and 100 do. Bahia, at rates given in enother place. Freights were easier to Liverpool, with more coing. About 60,000 bushels grain

ulk and bags, were taken at 6d. a 7d. By the report of the committee on the annua tax roll, in the Board of Supervisors, last evening it appears that the relative value of real and per sonal estate in the city and county of New York has increased nearly twenty-seven millions over that of 1855. The tax levy amounts to \$1 37 on each \$100. The Counsel to the Corporation sent in a communication, giving his opinion that the appropriation of \$200,900 for the Central Park was illegal George Law, in a petition for the reduction of taxes states that his property in the Eighteenth ward should not be assessed at \$200,000, and it was re

The Board of Aldermen last evening concurr with the Councilmen in appropriating \$100,000 for the expenses of the Central Park. The board adjourned to the first Monday in August.

Important News from England-Settlemen

of the Central American Question. The news from England by the Fulton, which we publish this morning, is of higher interest and importance than any received from the other side of the Atlantic since the acceptance by Russia and the Allies of Austria's overtures of peace. We do not refer particularly to the great enlistment debate in Parliament, which we publish at length in these columns, but to our private advices from London and Washington, to the effect that the great Central American imbroglio is substantial ly settled by a treaty between England and Honduras, to which Mr. Dallas, in behalf of the Uni ted States, has consented to stand as godfather.

This treaty was not concluded between the high contracting parties on the departure of the Fulton, though we have no doubt that it will speedily be agreed to and ratified by all parties concerned. We shall deal with it accordingly, a a settlement consummated, and are gratified that this warlike entanglement, which Mr. President Pierce had given up as beyond the reach of diplomacy, has been reached by the simplest possi ble solution. It is simple, conclusive and satis factory. Our government and our people ought certainly to be satisfied; for all the important re linquishments and concessions in the case are made by England. She surrenders back to Honduras the lately established colony of Ruatan and the Bay Islands, stipulating for the protection of the established interests and rights of British subjects, &c.; and this disposes of the greatest bone of contention in the whole contro-The Mosquito protectorate was substantially

disposed of in the late letter of Lord Clarendon to Mr. Dallas, in which the policy of England is repeated as by no means involving a tenaciou adhesion to said protectorate; but, on the contrary, its total relinquishment on the first opportunity. All that England requires is that her adopted wards-the Mosquito King and Indiansshall not suffer; but that the State of Nicaragua shall make some provision for them in the way of protection and subsistence, including, perhaps, annually, a few presents, such as an axe, a hoe, a cun a blanket or two and a bottle of whiskey In a word, England consents that these Mosquite Indians shall be considered as dependants upon the sovereignty of Nicaragua, and not as the sovereigns of the territory they occupy; and she only asks that they shall be treated as the aborigines inhabiting our Territories are treated by our government. This, we presume, will be perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Pierce and his good man Marcy; and we suppose that General Walker's government may be trusted with the philanthropic duty with which it is thus proposed to saddle it. Mr. Clayton himself, who, for the last five years has been devoting his attention exclusively to the defence and Claytonian interpretation o the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, will now be enabled to rest from his labors. The Honduras Minister to France and England, and the amiable inclinations of Lords Palmerston and Clarendon, will have relieved even General Cass of the necessity of furbishing up his broken sword for the defence of the Munroe doctrine among the swamps of the Mosquito coast.

Like Logan, the famous Indian chief (North American), "we rejoice once more at the beams of peace." The Palmerston ministry and their organs, with their last winter's threats of invasion and of bombardment and fire and desolation along our whole Atlantic coast, had their purpose to serve. At that time they were in danger of a public condemnation for their wretched mismanagement of the Russian war, including their American enlistments, and that sudden war cry against the United States, in diverting and alarming the public mind of England, really did good service to the Palmerston Cabinet. It gave them an interval for serious deliberation, and it brought back upon them the judgment of the English people, in a shape so palpable that neither Palmerston nor Clarendon could fail to perceive that a disturbance of England's commercial relations with this country, upon any existing pretext, or all such pretexts put together, would be fatal to the ministry attempting the experiment.

On our side, the President's bellicose appeal nessage to Congress, followed up by other belligerent messages and belligerent debates from General Cass and the Pierce and Douglas demo cracy of the Senate, on the enlistment question and on Central America, and the pompous and awful diplomatic correspondence of Marcy, Cushing and Buchanan, were all directed, not to peace, not to the adjustment of Central American affairs, not to a settlement of anything except the Cincinnati democratic nominations; it was for Buncombe capital at Cincinnati, and as a diversion against the terrible Northern agitation re salting from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, that our Pierce administration and the Pierce democracy were disposed to risk the chances of a foreign war, by playing back with interest the criminal warlike trickeries of the Palmerston Cabinet.

The good sense of the people on both sides of the Atlantic, seconded by an independent newspaper press, has disposed of these mischievous gambling experiments of desperate politicians with the solid interests of commerce and peace. There is peace with Russia, there has been a pacific settlement of the enlistment farce, and now that long continued and miserable juggle upon the Monroe doctrine and the Clayton-Bulwer

people of England will have it so, and because the Cincinnati nomination leaves nothing further to be done by Mr. Pierce and Mr. Marcy than to close up their outstanding accounts in a respect maining to them to the 4th day of March, 1857.

Our readers will perceive that the motion in the House of Commons for a judgment against the course of the Palmerston ministry in the enlistment business, was defeated by an overwhelm ing majority; but this amounts to an approval of the new policy of peace which Palmerston has been compelled to pursue towards the United States, rather than an enflorsement of his previous ridiculous best mischievous warlike bluster and threats of extermination. We are apprehensive, however, that with the settlement of thi Central American squabble some new discovery for a new quarrel with John Bull will very soon be made. Perhaps he may start the Cuba question upon us in some new shape, as offensive to all sense of decency and fair play as the Ostend manifesto of Mr. Buchanan; perhaps the trouble may spring up in Mexico, or away off there on th Northwest coast, and in connection with the Hudson Bay Company's possessory rights, and the onflicting claims of American settlers.

It is hoping too much to hope yet for a millenium between England and the United States while they stand as rivals for the commercial empire of the seas. We may think the retention of Mr. Dallas, after the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, a great concession; we may consider th course of Queen Victoria towards our fellow citizen in the yellow waistcoat as in the highest degree conciliatory; we may suppose that in this settlement with Honduras of the Central American dispute, that England makes a most extraordinary and unexpected sacrifice of State pride for the sake of American cotton and corn—but she is biding her time. She is evidently, too, under the delusion, with all her concessions, that we are powerless for war, and that she is maguanimous where she might be defiant. It is sufficient, however, for present purposes that Mr. Dallas has found that an easy task which was an impracticable puzzle to Mr. Buchanan, and that our Pierce and Palmerston Cabinets-lately the two most ridiculous and blustering Cabinets in the world-have both, from the pressure of public opinion, been at length reduced to the simple easy and satisfactory policy of common sense.

Political Movements in the City.

A good deal of enthusiam appears to have broken out of late among the young men of the city who are about to vote for the first time in November next, for Fremont; it has stirred up the elements of all the other factions and parties of the day. We understand that the Know No things or Americans have been all of a sudden invited by their Grand Deputies, or grand humbugs, to assemble in their Conneils and elect dele gates to a special secret convention to be com posed of members from each Congressional district in the city. These members meet to-night and will determine the various Know Nothing candidates for Congress, and will afterwards pro ceed to nominate candidates for Aldermen and other local officers. Many of the Know Nothing leaders have been driven to embrace this sudder policy by the sudden rout and demoralization that has taken hold of the rank and file of their party-who, it need hardly be said, are going over in squads and battalions to the popular cause of Fremont and revolution.

The soft and hard branches of the democracy have been affrighted by the same phenomenon and they, on their side, are very busy in muster ing their forces in every way for the twin conventions which are to meet at Syracuse on the 30th. With regard to municipal nominations the democrats are all at loggerheads as to the best mode of selecting candidates. There is in the party as in the public a great and grow ing repugnance to the continuance of primary meetings, which are the fruits as well as the sources of a system of corruption and outrage come to a he ner in California. The sensible men of the democracy are fully alive to this repugnance, and are afraid of resorting to the primary elections on this occasion, simply because a recourse to them would throw the whole influence over the election into the hands of the vilest wretches in the community. They have not decided on a substitute, and are still in deliberation. It can hardly be doubted. however, but that the mob and the rowdies will be ultimately triumphant.

Among the republicans numerous enthusiastic meetings are being daily and nightly held, principally in reference to the prospects of Fremon as the Presidential candidate. The enthusiasm appears to increase daily, and the symptoms of a political revolution are steadily becoming more manifest. But with regard to municipal matters all appears to be in doubt and uncertainty in this party.

In this dilemma, we would take leave to suggest to these and all other politicians, that the old political machinery of the democrats, the whigs and the Know Nothings will not suit the temper of these times. With the example of San Francisco before them, the people of New York will not submit to be governed by rowdies, gam blers, ballot box stuffers and the lowest vagabonds of the community, as would be the case were the old system that has been so long in vogue continued any longer. They demand an entire revolution in the system of nomina tions. They say that Fremont was nominated and triumphantly brought forward by the people and the independent press, and they ask why the same system should not be adopted with regard to other officers?

We therefore call upon every citizen who de sires office, and feels himself competent for it, to end his name in to us. We will publish him as a candidate independently of the conventions, and from the various names published the people will choose one.

There can be no difficulty in carrying out the

cheme. Send up the names. LAXITY IN WASHINGTON .- A cotemporary, in alluding to the case of Herbert, where the jury could not agree upon a clear case of murder, expatiates upon the laxity of the administration of ustice at Washington, and compares it to that of San Francisco. Other journals have exclaimed at the laxity of the fine in the Brooks case, which ought to have been exemplary, but was nominal. They have generally ascribed the fact to the influence of slavery.

There must be something strange in the morals of the capital, for it appears that even Northern Senators, bred in the most intense anti-slavery feelings, cannot help encouraging outrages of this kind, and the laxity of the law, which is so much deplored. Read the speech of W. H. Seard on the recent assault on an editor by a member of Congress Mr. Rust; there is nothing too complimentary to be said of Rust; he thinks

this imbecility, this want of meral courage and backbone, in such men as Wm. H. Seward-who, as it will be remembered, interfered between a sentence of court and a violator of the law in a similar ruffien scene, during the passage of the Bankrupt law-which is the real encouragement of the ruffians who disguace Congress.

THE SEEK MAN .- The London Times, it will be seen from an article published elsewhere, has a length discovered that Turkey is a sick man; that the English are bound to occupy it, with citizens not seldiers, and civilize it. Well done. The discovery comes sooner than we expected. We say aye: we shall be glad to hear of Turkey falling into such good hands. Turkey in the pos session of England, and Mexico of the United States, would be far better off and more useful to the world than they can be otherwise.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Important from Washington,
SETTLEMENT OF THE ENGLISH DIFFICULTIES—HONDURAS GETS BACK THE BAY ISLANDS—EVERYTHING LOOKS WELL—THE BUCHANAN MEN IN TROUBLE—ACTION ON THE NAVAL APPOINTMENT
—THE PRESIDENT AND THE CALIFORNIA DIFFICUL
TIES—THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILLS, ETC.

Washington, July 17, 1856.
Important news has been received here, and is be

Despatches from London state that difficulties between England and the United States, in regard to the Bay Islands, are virtually settled, negotiations having been resumed between Mr. Dallas and the Earl of Clarendon A new diplomatist appeared in the person of Senor Herran, the representative of Honduras, and entrusted with full powers from that government. Clarendon and Herran have agreed upon the draft of a treaty by which Honduras resumes possession of the Baylslands, and agreed to continue to subjects of her Majesty all the rights they have acquired during the time England has held the islands. Mr. Dallas, it is said, has agreed on the part of the United States to accept this as a settlement of the affair, and doubtless it will also be agreed to by our gov

It is believed that Senor Goicuoria, who is now en rous for England as the representative of Nicaragua, will make a similar settlement of the Mosquito question, when at the questions between England and the United States will be adjusted. There is nothing else, I believe, to quarre

The democracy here are becoming alarmed for Mr Buchanan. Mr. Allen will be rejected, which gives Illinois to the republicans. Mr. Hall, of Iowa, will next go by the board, which secures his State for Fremont. ild Herbert be convicted of manslaughter, be, too will be expelled, with a hope of securing a free soiler from California to neutralize Denver. If these things be accomplished, and the Presidential election is thrown into the House, Fremont triumphs. Private letters from Mobile and other Southern cities, to prominent demo crats here, report Buchanan's nomination as a dead flat.

The President is having veto messages printed in blank to meet the one hundred and forty-four River and Harbo Improvement bills which will pass Congress next week. nians who arrived by last steamer, called on the Pres dent last evening to ascertain what course he intended to pursue in reference to the requisition of the Governor o California. He informed them that he could take no ac ion at present; that the Governor must convene the Legislature, and that if they refused to take action then it would be the duty of the Federal government to inter fere. He informed them, also, that he had received let ters from responsible persons in California, stating that the difficulties would be all settled in thirty days. ters from the President will be transmitted by the next steamer to the Governor, in substance as above.

The Special Pacific Railroad Committee met this more ing, when three distinct propositions were submitted, al which will soon be reported to the House. General Denver's bill, which was carried by a majority of the committee, is for three routes, granting lands; Mr Wood's bill provides for one central route, to be built by government; Dr. Kidwell's bill is against any and al railroads-all of which will be submitted as soon as the

The Secretary of the Treasury has asked Congress to smend the act of 1842 so that it will, in addition to the prevention of the importation of indecent prints, paintings and transparencies, embrace statuettes and figures of a The Herbert case is progressing slowly. Mr. Bradley

or the prisoner, opened a broadside on some newspapers charging them with studied effort to prejudice the case and likewise condemned individuals for openly expressed

censures on the Court. The interest in this matter seems on the increase. The District Autorney is assisted by Mr. The Senate confirmed to-day, in addition to the two yesterday, one hundred and ninety five appointments or promotions in the navy, to fill the vacancies occasioned y the action of the Naval Retiring Board. Four officers.

since their nominations were made, have died or re A treasury warrant was issued to-day to Mesers. Glover and Mather, for \$200,000, awarded by the First Comp roller as indemnity for a breach of their contract by Postmaster Campbell, in carrying the mails between

Senator Wilson arrived here to-night, and denies most unqualifiedly the report that be expressed a preference for Mr. Johnston for the Vice Presidency.

Virginia Old Line Whig Convention. RICHMOND, Va., July 17, 1856.

The Virginia Old Line Whig State Convention re-assem bled at ten o'clock this morning. The Committee on Re clutions were not ready to report. Speeches were made by Messers. Terrett, Johnson, Kilby, Speed and Carter-all in favor of Fillmore and Donelson, and for the re-organi zation of the whig party. The Convention then adjourn The Convention re-assembled at five P. M., and Mr.

MacFarland submitted the report of the Committee on Re soletions. He said that the committee were unanimous in the opinion that the perpetuity and peace of the Union lepend on the influence of the whig party.

The resolutions set forth that the condition of the coun try calls upon the whig party to exert its power for the safety of the Union; declare, in substance, that the while of Virginia are free to select among the candidates already nominated, but in making a selection do not merge themselves into that party whose candidate they adopt, but preserve distinctive principles, denounce th republicans, declaring the pretensions of their candidate are unfit to be considered in a national contest; declare that the democracy, in nominating Franklia Pierced, aused all the agitation of the slavery question, he having given. contrary to his piedges, countenance to agitation, by dis-turbing, for mere party ends, the compromises that long preserved poace; assert that the democratic party have forfested the confidence of conservative men, because, by its administration," it has violated pledges, and comthat no whig can consistently support Mr. Buchanan, arging, in addition to other objections, that he sustains "squatter sovereignty," and the absolute power of Congress over lavery in the Territories, and is responsible for the poli cy of the Ostend manifesto; approve the compromises of 1850, and resist the repeal or modification of the Kansas-Kebraska net; consider Millaro Fillmore the most suitable person for the Presidency, and recommend him to the nation, but disclaim all intention of adopting the principles of the American party, and call upon their brothren to support him; propose a National Convention of whigs to assemble at Baltimore on the third Wednesday of September, and invite all States to participate in it, and authorise the President to appoint a central committee of thirteen to promote the

The resolutions were adopted and the President of the Convention instructed to forward the resolutions to Mr. Filmore, and request him to accept the endorsement of The Convention then adjourned, with three cheers for

Mr. Fillmore, and the crowd repaired to Capitol square, where a number of speakers were heard.

Important Railroad Suit. CANASDARGUA, N. Y., July 17, 1856.

Winang vs. the New York and Eric Railroad. his case, upon a patent upon an improvement on elemwheel cars, has resulted in a vertical for defendants, after a real of five weeks. The construction of the caim by the curr was such that the plaintiffs declined to proceed and the the case up to the Supreme Court of the United

THIRTY-POURTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1856. THE CASE OF LIEUT. BARTLETT, OF THE HAVY. Mr. Toomes, (national) of Ga., introduced a joint resolu-tion that the finding of the late Naval Board in the case of Lieut. Bartlett, was in violation of the rights guarantee to every citizen by the constitution, and is therefore ut terly void and of no effect. Mr. Toombs said he should

call up this resolution at a convenient opportun The Senate then went into executive session on the nav is, and after confirming one hundred an ninety-five of them, adjourned.

House of Representatives THE ILLINOIS CONTESTED ELECTION

The House resumed the consideration of the re of the Committee on Elections, declaring Mr. Archer, in-stead of Mr. Allen, the elected representative from the Seventh Congressional district of Illinois.

The report of the majority of the committee says tha Mr. Archer was elected by two majority, and the reporof the minority of the committee states that Mr. Allen was

The subject was debated, and the House adjourned.

Death from Sun Stroke in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 17, 1856 George F. Brown, of Boston, connected with Made gan's circus here, died of sun stroke to-day. Severa deaths occurred yesterday from the same cause.

Markets.

Markets.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1856.
Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 82½; Roading
Railroad, 45½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48¾; Morris Canal
14½; Long Island Railroad, 13¾.
New Orleans, July 17, 1856.
Cotton unchanged. Sales to-day small. Lard, keg. 13c.
Indian bagging, 17½6.

Cotton unchanged. Sales to-day small. Lard, keg. 13c. Indian bagging, 174c.

BUFFALO, July 17—1 P. M.

Flour dull and lower—gales at \$6 25 a \$6 87 for good to extra Ohio. Wheat dull and quiet. Corn lower. Sales 16,000 bushels on the way here at 47c. Oats and ryo quiet. Whiskey a shade firmer—sales at 38c. Canat freights lower—14c. for corn, and 18c. for wheat, to New York. Receipts yesterday—6,688 bbls. flour; 11,217 bushels wheat; 18,000 bushels corn. Canal exports—26,295 bushels wheat; 48,508 bushels corn; 7,428 bushels of oats. BUFFALO, July 17-6 P. M.

Buysalo, July 17—6 P. M.

Flour dull—buyers demanding a concession; choic
Southern Ohio was offered at \$6 50, without sales of in
portance. Wheat dull. Corn lower; sales of 3.00
bushels at 40c. for sound and 42c. for unsound. Rull; sales at 65c. Oats quiet and firm. Whiskey 4cc
Receipts for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to day
3.635 bbls. flour, 13,784 bushels of wheat, 18,00
bushels of corn. Canal exports for the same time—24
bushels of wheat, 59,951 bushels of corn. Canal freight
dull.

dull.

Albany, July 17, 1856.

Wheat—Sales 1,500 bushels, at \$1 20. Corn—Sales 16,000 bushels, at 59c. for Western from store, and 58c. to arrive. Oats—43c. for Canada and Chicago.

Sweed, July 17—6 P. M.

Flour in good demand and stock light; sales of extra Canadian at \$6 75 a \$7. Wheat cull and market easier. Corn quiet. Canal freights—Flour, 49c. a 59c.; wheat 12 4c. and corn 10c. to New York. Lake imports to-day: —58,662 bushels wheat, 5,000 bushels of corn, 1,276 bushels rye. Canal exports—1,090 bbls. flour, 23,963 bushels wheat, 18,700 bushels corn.

Arrival of the Niagara's Maits. The mails by the steamship Niagara arrived here about

l o'clock this morning.

The foreign papers contain nothing important addition.

o what was sent over the wires from Halifax. The Times city article of Friday evening, June 4, says:— There has been a diminution of buoyancy in the English funds, and they consequently close at a decline of one-quarter per cent. The fact of a further amount of about fifty thousand pounds in gold having been with-drawn from the bank for the purchase of silver on the Continent, together with a report, believed to be prema ture of a new Turkish loan of five per cent being abou to be introduced at the price of eighty-five, was among

the influences which operated unfavorably Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1856.
The McCormick Potent—The Facts in the Case—Ought th The attempt to revive McCormick's first patent-which

expired in 1848-was defeated in the Senate yesterday by vote of 23 to 15. Although this is the second time th session that the bill has been rejected, it is to be tried on again, both in the Senate and House-Mr. Seward, it great advocate, having been absent yesterday.

The telegraphic report of the proceedings gives no idea whatever of the arguments and facts of this case; and i you can afford the space, it would be well to publish the speeches of Senators Collamer, Pugh and Jones of Tenn. o as to let the country understand how little merit ther is in this attempt to continue the tax on the agricultura portion of the community for the benefit of a man already argely remunerated, and who has now two patents for improvements in his machine (without which the crud principle of his first patent is useless) which will not ex are for five years to come.

The facts are briefly as follows : In 1834 a patent was The facts are briefly as follows: in 1834 a patent was granted to Mr. McCormick for a reaping machine, for four teen years. As the law then stood, all that was required of an applicant for a patent was an oatt that he was the inventor of it, thus doing away with all my estigation into the subject, as the Board of Commissioners could not go behind the oath of the person claiming the patent. The patent issued in 1834, however, was found to be practically useless, and on the 31st of January, 1845, McCornick obtained a patent for an improvement in the machine; and on the 23d of October, 1847, he obtained another patent for another improvement. These patents had each fourteen years to run, and will expire on the 21st of January, 1859, and on the 23d of October, 1861, respectively. In consequence of these improvements the machine has become valuable. In 1848 McCornick made application to the Board of Extension in the Patent Office for a renewal of his first patent, which was about expiring. Obedmh Hossey contested McCornick's right to priority of invention, and testimony was ordered to be taken on this point. The result was that the majority of the Board of Extension, consisting of Hon. James Buchanan and the Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. Gillette, refused to grant McCornick's application—Mr. Burke, the other member of the Board, dissenting. The patent of 1834, accordingly expired by its own limitation. During the investigation the principal examiner of the Patent Office made a report, in which he asserted that not only was the principle of the machine patented in 1834 found in Hussey's patent, but that there were numerous patents long prior, in point of date, which contained the features claimed for McCornick's. From all these circumstances, which appear in the official record, it is evident that McCormick oved his first patent entirely to the looseness of the law then existing, which issued a patent to any claimant as a matter of right, upon his own affidavit, without further examination.

The patent having thus c granted to Mr. McCormick for a reaping machine, for four teen years. As the law then stood, all that was required

vention, and it is time, now that his interests have been cared for thus liberally, to see that justice is also done to the public at large.

No one can deny that the improvements which Mr. McCormick has made in his machine have been of the highest benefit to the agriculturists of this country and of the Oil World. He deserves to be, as he has been richly compensated. The sample question which now arises is whether, after having done ample justice to him, he is to be empowered to do injustice to others. He has invented improvements on a crude principle, and patents have been issued therefor which have years yet to run, and we trust that they will continue profitable ones to him. But is Mr. McCormick to have, in addition, the right given him of crushing out all other inventive genius but his own, by reviving a monopoly in the incomplete machine which he has already exercised for fourteen years? He has benefitted himself and others by discovering improvements in the principle of that machine, and simple justice requires that others should not longer be debarred from the discovery and application of improvements which may, perhaps, be of even greater value than those now in use, and for which he enjoys a monopoly from the gevernment which no one seeks to disturb.

The Recall of Gen. Gadalen, the Minister to Mexico. The war which has been waged for some time between

the administration and Gen. Gadaden, our Minister to Mexico, is rapidly drawing to a close. It has been settled at headquarters that the quickent way of settling disputes, both with Mexico and our present representative near that government, will be to send the latter back to his rich rice plantations in the Carolinas, and to substitute another agent in his place. Mexico, in her present unsettled and embarrassed condition is hardly prepared to recognise the heavy claims upon her treasury which have been presented by our government in behalf of American of tigens, and the is less prepared to reject them altogether, which might lead to still greater embarramments. Gen. Gadsden's position in Mexico has been no sinecure—no bed of roses. While revolution has succession, there has been searcely time to catch the ear of the Foreign Office before a change would be made, and negotiation would have to be commenced anew. In the meantime, Gen. Gadsden was bored by the administration with a charge of inefficiency, was bored by the claimants to press their demands for payment, was bored and tormented by officials and unofficials, until he was driven to turn upon hispursuers, which he did, so far as Secretary Marcy was concerned, and hot was the fire he poured into the old? Governor.

It is now understood that, so soon as Gen. Gadaden re-turbs from Mexico he will be superseded by Mr. Forsyth, of Mobile, son of a distinguished member of Mr. Van Buren's Cabinet, and at present the editor of the Mobile

THE CALIFORNIA VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.-Wehave private advices from San Francisco to the effect that on the 20th June the Vigilance Committee unanimously adopted the resolution to disband on the 24th of the same month.

THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.-Money continues to be sent in to the Committee for the benefit of the sufferers by the terrible inundations in France. Let New York remit a large sum. Those desirous of contributing can-band their money to any member of the Committee, or tohe cashier of the HERALD establishment

THE OPERA.—There was a rumor about town that Maretzek bad leased the Academy for a year, at \$22,000, but. we can trace it to no reliable source. We believe that affairs in Irving place are still in statu quo. Meanwhileit would be cheering to the fashionable whether the stockholders will pay that extra assessment, or whether the whole concern shall be sold out to pay its:

City Intelligence. THE WEATHER—CASES OF COUP DE SOLEIL.

debts.

For the ,ast two days the weather in and about New-York has been unusually warm. The thermometer-ranged from 80 to 96. Prodigious quantities of lager bier have been consumed during the heated term, while sherry cobblers and brandy smashes refreshed thousands. The neighboring watering places and summer retreats have been crowded to excess; and now, in the midst of the "dog days," all who can spare time and afford tespend money are fleeing the city for more pleasant residences in the country. A number of cases of coup desoled have been reported. A majority of these cases have resulted fatally. Imprudence on the part of those having out door employment should be carefully avoided. To those exposed to the rays of the sun we would say, "drink but little and move about less." Suspension of abor during the most oppressive hours of the day would be advisable. The following are the cases of coup desoleid which have come under our notice:—

Coroner Gamble held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of a man named Robert Watt, who was found prostrated with the heat at the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, by officer Tucker, of the Twenty-first ward police. The deceased was a stonemason, and was ergaged at work upon a building now incourse of erection at the above mentioned place, when he was struck senseless. The deceased resided in Eleventhavenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets. He was 40 years of age, and was a native of Ireland. Verdict—"Death by coup de soleid."

Coroner Hills held an inquest upon the body of a womannamed Sarah Rowley, who died at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of the heat. Deceased was 22 years off age, and was a native of this country. Verdict—"Peath from sun stroke."

An inquest was also held by Coroner Hills upon the The neighboring watering places and summer retreats

age, and was a native of this country. Verdict—"Death from sun stroke."

An inquest was also held by Coroner Hills upon the body of a German, named John Edoff, who died at No. 91 Washington street, from the effects of the heat. The deceased was engaged in loading a cart with hopsbea is off sugar when be was rendered senseless. Verdict—"Death by sun stroke." Deceased was 50 years of age. A man named Lawrence Dunn was found lying on the sidewalk, in front of No. 23 Baxter street, yesterday afternoon, suffering from the effects of the heat. He was conveyed to the New York Hospital by the Sixth ward police.

Yesterday afternoon an unknown man was found lying insensible from the effects of the heat at the corner of Greenwich and Rector streets. He was conveyed to the New York Hospital, where the physicians in attendance have but faint hopes of his recovery.

About 8 o'clock hast evening, officer Jeremiah Fowler, of the Fifth ward police, died suddenly from the effects of the heat. The deceased was detailed at the foot of Canalistreet, and on returning home last evening he dropped dead. The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest upon the body of deceased.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAHEROAD.—About

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAHMOAD. - About 6 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, a lady, named Anna Bary, aged 86 years, was knocked down by one of the Hudson River Railroad cars, in Tenth avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and was almost instantly killed. The deceased attempted to cross the track! as one of the passenger cars, drawn by horses, was coming along, and notwithstanding the warning of the driver, continued on her course until she was knocked down; by the horses. Before the car could be stopped they wheels passed over the body of deceased, producing almost instant death. The deceased was convoyed to her residence, No. 114 Tenth avenue, where she died in a few minutes afterwards. The driver of the car, William-Igons, was arrested by the Sixteenth ward police, to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. Coroner Connerly, being notified of the occurrence, preceded to their residence of deceased yesterlay, for the purpose of holding an inquest upon the body; but in consequence of the absence of some Important witnesses, the case was adjourned until to day. Hudson River Railroad cars, in Tenth avenue, between

PRESENTATION .- A handsome service of plate was preented last evening to Capt. T. S. Murphy, at his residence. No. 79 East Twenty-eighth street, by the members of the Montgomery Guard. Capt. Murphy has for allong time been connected with this fine body of our citizen soldiery, and has won the respect and esteem of hiesen companions in arms, who have testified their regard for him in this substantial manner.

eight years of age, was drowned on Wednesday after-

BUILDING ACCIDENT.—A stonemason, named Fergus Riley, while engaged in the Bowery extension, and while at work in a cellar, had his leg broken by the fall-ing of a wall upon him. He was taken to the New York. Hospital by one of the Fourth ward police. AN ENRANKMENT ACCIDENT .- Farley Kiely, a laborer,

while engaged in digging a cellar at the corner of Jaand Washington streets, on Wednesday morning, was-severely injured by the falling in of the embankment. The unfortunate man was conveyed to the New York-Hospital, where he received all medical attendance ne-cessary in his case.

Thursday morning a fire broke out in the white leads factory belonging to Messrs. Dodge & Britt, situated as Manhattanville. The building was frame, and before the firemen could get to work the flames had pretty well demolished it, with its contents. The loss is estimated at about \$500, said to have been insured. Messrs. D. F. Tuman & Co.'s factory was in imminent deager of taking, fire, but through the exertions of firemen and police, the fames were confined to the building of Messrs. Dodge & Britt. ATTEMPTED SCICIDS.-Yesterday afternoon, about 5% o'clock, a woman named Catherine Burns, while in

state of insanity, caused by drink, attempted to drown-berself by jumping off the Custom House dock, pier 1, East river, and would no doubt have succeeded but for-the noble conduct of Anthony S. Woods, hispector of Customs, who, on seeing her, jumped oversoard and res-ceed the unfortunate creature. RESCUED.-Yesterday morning, at 9% o'clock, as the steamboat R. L. Stevens, bound to the Fishing Banks,

was passing Quarantine dock, Staten Island, a man named Bernard Jackman, jumped or fell overboard, and was pick-ed up by Dr. Thompson, and landed safely at Quarantine. Naval Intelligence.

The United States frigate Macedonian, from China for the United States, passed the Straits of Sunda on the 15th

of April, and may be daily looked for. The United States frigate Congress arrived at Gibralta? on the 18th of June, from Malaga.

on the 18th of June, from Malaga.

Destructive Conflagration in Comming, N. Y. (From the Recrester Advertiser, July 18.)

We are indebted to Mr. Charles De Witt, mail agent, for the following particulars in relation to the cansarrophe. He says about two o'clock this morning, a fire-beake out in Tyer's Block, on the north side of Market street, and extended west as far as Terbs'll's sirg store, and cast as far as Coder after, and on the south side from Cedar street, and on the south side from Cedar street to T. Fuller's boot and shoe store. This, with the fire two weeks since, has laid the business portion of Corning in ruine. The Hickinson House and Concera Block are about the only buildings standing. The fire spread so rapidly and was so intensely bot, that very few of the goods in many of the stores were removed. In the block where it was first discovered, nothing was saved, and very little on the opposite side of the street, where it soon caught after being first discovered. Many of the Publishings were occupied on the first floor as stores, and the upper rooms as dwellings. We can give a pretty accurate list of the sufferers who were doing business. They are nearly as follows—H. L. Couch, hats, boots and shoes; J. M. Smith, dry goods; A. Kelley, druggist; A. Dunis, dry goods; J. Kelley, druggist; A. Dunis, dry